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TO THE BINDER.

The binder is desired to place opposite the first page, (facing IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND) the Map of Scotland from original materials obtained by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges and exhibiting the intended Roads and Bridges, 1807.—Further particulars relating to this Map will also be found in page 231.

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ERRATA.

Page	Line	
96	4	For gispansen read gispansen.
286	42	For mas-ly read masterly.
590	11	From bottom, for ye read the.
593	20	For additihno read additional.
587	12	For muigay read mingay.
1173	42	For TOUS read TOUTES.

The Comparative List of His Majesty's Ministers, for the era of January and April 1807—will be found in Vol. II.—It is not repeated here, as there has not been any alteration since the latter period. The authentic list of the House of Commons, completed to August 31, 1807, is likewise inserted in the same volume.

VIEW OF THE STATE OF EUROPE, &c.
IN THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OF ITS NATIONS TO EACH OTHER,

DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1807.

Deduced from the principal Events in which they are interested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dramatic exhibitions of events derived from national history, differ from the events themselves, by nothing more, than by that rapidity with which their incidents follow one another. The art of the poet compresses within a few short hours those facts which kept the world embroiled for years. Yet have we seen almost beyond belief, the most interesting changes in the political connections of nations, take place with a rapidity which emulates that of the drama itself. We have sat,—thank heaven! we have securely sat, and have beheld scenes so suddenly shifted, passions and prejudices so unexpectedly brought into action, that it seemed as if the great theatre of the world were displayed to our inspection, and the prime performers of the capital parts were exhibiting themselves before our eyes, intent to “strut and fret their hour upon the stage;” and many of them “to be seen no more.”

Various are the opinions of spectators, on the merits and demerits of a piece, although not all can comprehend the plot or fairly estimate the characters.

Not all can see distinctly the scenes as they pass; not all can discern the countenances of the actors, connect the chain of events, or conjecture the tendency of the main incidents: and, indeed, it must be acknowledged, that of the great drama, now performing in the world, the tendency is not very obvious, and we are induced to acquiesce in general principles, rather than to anticipate particular conclusions.

It becomes Christian historians to believe, that Divine Providence, however it may leave men free to follow the inclinations of their own hearts, yet has purposes to answer, which cannot fail of being answered, and to which the most obdurate of human passions, shall eventually be found to have contributed, with whatever reluctance, or by whatever unforeseen and unintended occurrences. Never may the Panorama be guilty of so much as seeming inattention on the behalf of its country, to that Supreme Power which governs the world. It would be ungrateful: since to what else are we indebted as a nation for our exemption from those inexpressible evils, which have prostrated the continent at the feet of a man whom no eye could have singled out for such a station a few years ago? It

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would be unwise, since, on what is our expectation of ultimate deliverance from similar subjugation founded, if not on the benevolence of the Great Governor of the Universe? On that we have hitherto depended, on that we must continue to rely.—But, let us not be mistaken: we have duties to do, to ensure this blessing: we must rouse our energies, exert our faculties, take every prudent measure, and when we have so done we may with cheerfulness and confidence, indulge our hopes and expectations of that issue which we most desire.

It is true, that the number of our enemies is increased: that since the last summary of political events, which our duty led us to lay before the public, we have to enumerate Russia among those who fight against us, and Denmark, a power which has long been a very equivocal friend, and of late too much attached to our enemy to be even, correctly speaking, considered as a neutral. These enemies are our neighbours. America is not our neighbour; but has long been in habits of intimate intercourse with us, as a trading nation. She *might* have been added to the list of those arranged against us. But, we hope this additional misfortune, is spared us; and that the mildness of wisdom, will be found to have preserved both countries from those calamities which always attend the interruption of public harmony.

It must needs be supposed, that these events have been sensibly felt in Britain. The shock which the suspension of the Russian trade was calculated to produce among our merchants, was greatly diminished by previous circumstances. The commercial treaty between the two countries had expired, without being renewed, and indeed with little effort to renew it. We confess, that we did not perceive the policy of this coldness on either side. Russia was not so far advanced in the arts of civilized life, as to be able to treat Britain with contempt; and Britain had not made those exertions in some particulars, which might have rendered her independent on Russia. Nevertheless, events have proved, that this apathy was fortunate for the British merchants, as it led to a cautious, not to say a suspicious, conduct, on their parts, and the expectation of being treated by Russia as unprivileged foreigners, tended to abate the ardour of commercial speculation, and gradually to diminish the extent of adventure and enter-

prize. The shock of hostility between two countries must always be severe; in the present instance, it might have been much worse than it is.

Denmark was not of equal importance in the dealings of this country: and, in a political view, Denmark had not, for many years, yielded any assistance to British prosperity, or to British power.

Her enmity, most certainly, we did not desire; for what advantages could we expect from her enmity? A strict neutrality, had she but preserved it, was the course against which we had no right to complain.

For the present, America may be considered as suspending that amity which had been no small cause of her prosperity. Yet, we are far from blaming that embargo which she laid on her vessels indiscriminately, although it operates to the disadvantage of Britain for the moment. It must, accordingly, be enumerated among those circumstances which belong to the history of the period under narration. It contributes to augment the impediments to the free current of British commerce.

Taking all these events into consideration, we may rationally infer, that our manufacturers and our merchants must be, for a time, at a loss on what principles to direct their exertions, and by what means to compensate the suspension of those orders which had been to a certain degree anticipated by them. We admit without hesitation that some sufferings they must experience. However, we believe, that the chief cause of their sufferings may be traced to the spirit of augmentation with which our manufactories were conducted. That these establishments had wonderfully prospered of late years, admitted of no doubt. That they had repeatedly triumphed over obstacles supposed to be insurmountable by those who laid them in their way, was notorious. That every effort of rivalry, on a great scale, had been insufficient to thwart their progress, was undeniable; but it did not follow that they were always to continue *increasing*, year by year, and that no year was to intervene marked by a suspension of prosperity.

Against this our manufactures had not provided: the check was to them unexpected, and it was, and is, of course, more serious, and perplexing: yet that it is no more than a check, appears plainly, from the exports at large, which shew that the goods sent abroad during the year 1807 about equal those in 1805.—Whatever was the character of 1805, may therefore be attached to 1807—but those who prepared for an *increase* on 1806, can hardly be brought to admit this conclusion.

It appears from accounts laid before parliament, that the real value of all imports into Great Britain, for the last 3 years was,

For 1805 - - - £53,582,146

For 1806 - - - £50,621,707
For 1807 - - - 53,500,990

And that the real value of exports, for the same three years was,

For 1805 - - - 51,102,109
For 1806 - - - 53,028,881
For 1807 - - - 50,482,661

That the total real value of all imports from America was,

For the year 1805 - - 4,076,803
For 1806 - - - 4,300,743
For 1807 - - - 6,531,410

And that the real value of exports from Great Britain to America for said three years was,

For 1805 - - - 11,446,093
For 1806 - - - 12,865,551
For 1807 - - - 12,097,942

Hoping, then, that the sufferings of our workmen, in some counties, are but temporary, we shall advert to other occurrences in which Britain is interested. Our military reputation has certainly been somewhat sullied, by the events at Buenos Ayres. We were in hopes, that the present race of our officers would have redeemed that credit of which the French have laboured insidiously as well as openly to deprive them. Our troops, they acknowledge, are brave; but those who command them are unskilful; yet of what avail is bravery without skill?—We shall take infinite pleasure in recording whatever achievements may contribute to correct this sentiment: we know its influence and its importance on the continent. When it shall be effectually checked, one more mean will be added to the security of Britain.

We must, however, congratulate our country on the tranquillity it has enjoyed, during the period to which our remarks refer. We acknowledge ourselves, to be agreeably disappointed in the supply of corn which our markets have experienced. We were not altogether without apprehensions, that since the consumption of our immense metropolis has long depended in no trivial proportion on grain imported from the Baltic, or from America, that the withholding of these supplies, would have been felt with great severity, at the market, and would have influenced the market prices unfavourably. This, however, has not taken place to any serious, much less to any alarming degree: and we hope, that it will prove by the facts, that our own country *does* grow sufficient sustenance for its inhabitants. We are not very anxious whether this sustenance be corn, (wheat) provided it be a farinaceous aliment, or at least, vegetable provision, as distinct from animal food. This nation has ever been remarked for depending on animal food for support, more than most others. But, we have reason to believe, that vegetable provision is now consumed in a far

greater proportion than formerly; and it has contributed to the disappearance of some diseases from among us, that at present, are known only by name. We suspect too, that it has contributed to increase our population: but this we cannot examine here.

We rejoice, therefore, that agriculture prospers generally, in the United Kingdom; it is greatly beholden to the numerous societies which patronize it, for that spirit which animates its proceedings. The mines, too, of the United Kingdom are wrought with spirit, and some of them have proved extremely productive. This is the character of mines: they are, as it were, a lottery, containing blanks as well as prizes. Our fisheries are capable of greater extension: their expences of outfit are heavy; but, in general, their returns are ample. The finer kinds of manufactures are precarious: the supply of silk has been very insufficient, and but for what we have received from India, the scarcity might have had alarming consequences. The arts we hope, shew symptoms of revival: but the great body of the public is less interested in this, than the patronage of individual amateurs. Let not these remarks be considered as misplaced: every thing of a public nature contributes towards the formation of that correct judgment, on the state of a nation, which at no time, has been more desirable than at present, and at no time more difficult to obtain.

Britain has been casting about in her speculations for means to relieve the distresses of her West India Islands. They, like their manufacturers, had prepared for *additional* prosperity. They were driving too fast. The more sedate will find themselves *at home*, as soon as, perhaps sooner than, those who have been in too much haste. Yet we venture to foretell, that their strength to support the burdens under which they labour will be increased: that they will experience relief by an indirect mode; and that, speedily after they have felt this benefit, they will return to their former extensive ideas, and be again involved, again embarrassed. The consumption of grain which was demanded by our distilleries, will now find a substitute in our West India sugars: and thus the importance of our supply of grain from abroad is diminished. We hope, also, that our American colonies will continue to increase in their powers of supply, and thus our islands will gradually be relieved from their dependence on America. We are deceived, if this does not prove to be the case, to a considerable degree, if America continues to enforce her embargo.

The East Indies continue at peace: but, whatever be the cause, there is a certain kind of obscurity remarked, as characterizing the affairs of the Company: from which those who draw favourable auguries are thought by other haruspices to be partial.

We have thus, bestowed a slight notice, succinct but not hasty; on the principal interests of Britain. We know, that there are other interests, which may justly claim distinction, but on these the events of six months have little influence. We know, that there are those who watch with anxious eye the morals, the manners, the principles and the prejudices of our population. These, and their dependencies, are truly objects of importance, and what none who is endowed with wisdom, will regard with indifference: but these we shall not at present investigate.

AMERICA.

The history of those occurrences which have placed America in a truly delicate situation, leaving her little other than the choice of an enemy, appear in our Register of Events annexed. The unwarrantable custom of seducing seamen from the British navy to serve in American ships, had risen to an incredible height. Could a list of them have been readily obtained, it is thought, that they would have out-numbered the American-born sailors in the British service, by ten to one: and it would have appeared, that the real cause of complaint on this subject, lay with Britain. The history of the compulsory measures taken by Admiral Berkeley to obtain satisfaction for the infringement of the rights of nations, may be seen in the present volume, p. 1186, *et al.*

We have only to add, that France has fulminated the most terrific threats against whatever vessels suffer themselves to be visited by English cruizers: and has put those threats into execution, by condemning as lawful prize, all such vessels, wherever she can find them. Can those vessels, then, prevent ships of force from examining them? No: but the intention of France is, to provoke America to action: little caring against which of the belligerents she acts: or, what America may be called to relinquish, whenever she abandons her neutrality.

The productions of this vast continent, are undoubtedly those of the first necessity, and felt so to be, in fully peopled states. The earth yields an increase, more than sufficient to support the American population. It is produced with a view to be exported, and the exportation of this product is the *only* mean which America possesses of paying for those comforts and enjoyments which she derives from Europe. The error of Britain is, that of too great a flow of her hands to manufactures; they are, many of them, wanted at the plough: the contrary is the state of America; the plough engrosses her hands: and her strength, very wisely, is directed to the cultivation of the ground. But, the effect is the same to both parties, when a stoppage happens. The commodity intended for exchange lies on hand: sinks rapidly in price,

because it cannot reach the consumer for whom it was intended: and the most perishable article experiences the most speedy and desperate depreciation. A stock of coals, may be exposed to all weathers with impunity: a stock of corn or flour, is liable to many enemies;—but if it escape all enemies, it may consume itself, become heated, and so spoiled. The productions of the back settlements in America, travel many hundreds of miles to the coast for exportation: this occupies many weeks. When arrived, they are delayed ere they can be shipped: and, then, the voyage to Europe is uncertain. Yet the proceeds of these cargoes, whether in the shape of corn, or flour, are drawn upon by bills, to pay for those household utensils, those tools, those wearables and those *thinkables* which contribute to maintain the station of man above that of the brute.—An embargo, suspends the whole of this concatenation, and detains a perishable article on the shores of its own country. If then an embargo was the wisest step America could take, (and we think it was) how perplexing must those circumstances have been which prompted her to it? It was worse, certainly, to encounter in a direct manner the power of Britain, or the petulance of Buonaparté; since she was bid to choose either of the two as her enemy. Nevertheless, the embargo was a measure which implied distress, and must prolong distress too, especially if continued for any considerable length of time. We shall be happy to report in our next, that the negotiation now pending between this country and America, is brought to a happy conclusion. In sending out a negotiator for a specific object, that of the insult offered to the American frigate, *Chesapeake*, Britain acted wisely: and should matters take an adverse turn, this will ever be mentioned in proof of the disposition of Britain, to avoid extremities, if it could be done with honour. What America can accomplish in respect to counteracting the edicts of France, we are at a loss to conceive: they are enforced to her great disadvantage—how can she annul them?

AUSTRIA

Has been acted upon by her hopes and fears; advantages have been held out to her of provinces to be acquired, as her share of the spoil of a neighbouring empire. Not yet recovered from the effects of her last attack by France, she is desirous of avoiding to anger the head of the French empire: that she lends herself willingly to his plans, we do not believe: but, that she would be glad to find indemnity for her losses, *if unaccompanied by further humiliations*, we easily persuade ourselves. She therefore complies with the mandates of the Corsican, conscious at the same time, that she is acting a farce, and conscious that others detect the

farce she is acting. Her proposals of mediating between the belligerent powers, might, at first, be well intended on her part; but we believe that her late reiterations of similar propositions were made with more form than friendship, and rather to ascertain the language of Britain on the occasion, than to conciliate the contending powers, by hearty efforts and genuine good will. That farce was played off to amuse the British ministry, and to save appearances under a pretext, as the declaration of war by Austria against Britain, is a farce played off to amuse Buonaparté, and to set up appearances of enmity, where no provocation has given cause for the reality. Britain had done no injury to Austria. That pretence is not even asserted. The Austrian Declaration breaks off connection—but assigns no adequate cause. The cause no doubt was the machination of Buonaparté. Austria has no ships: she will not surely, march her troops to the invasion of Britain. As to her shutting out British commodities *completely*; we doubt the fact, nor would we venture to affirm that her conduct is not connived at by those who know her real sentiments. For, we are perfectly well convinced, that whatever difference any one of the ancient powers of Europe may affect to pay to the mandates of Buonaparté, that they despise him in their hearts, as an upstart coxcomb, and their opinion of any merit or excellence that he can call his own, is diametrically opposite to respectful or honourable. They consider him as an arrant knave, and should any reverse befall him, they will not linger in their efforts to convince the world, that they know the difference between a self-made emperor and king, and one in whose veins runs the blood of a *gentleman*. The proud court of Austria, has lost a part of its dominions, but no part of its pride; the vice will continue amalgamated in its character, whatever countries be alienated to other powers. We suspect that Austria lies in wait, to recover strength; some future time may see her spring on her prey:—and then she may once more solicit the friendship of Britain.

DENMARK.

It must be allowed that Denmark was placed in perplexing circumstances, by the approach of the French troops to her frontiers. If she provoked them by a shew of resistance; some untoward accident might convert that shew into reality. If she admitted their inroads, her honour and her security were abrogated at once. *They* would pay no regard to reason, to right or to wrong, to the justice or injustice of the case; political motives, and those only, would influence them: for when has argument been heard by France? It required, therefore, no great foresight to perceive, that Denmark would be unable to

avoid taking a part in the disputes which agitate Europe. She has for a long succession of years been in habits of intimacy with France, and though the fate of Louis XVI. might be thought to have dissolved the amity between the two courts, yet there might be natural connections sufficient between the two countries to continue their intercourse. Denmark certainly favoured France: but what might be the nature of her late obligations we do not pretend to affirm. Whether they were stipulations, or connivances, whether they were expressed in words at length, on paper or parchment, or parole only, we cannot say: but we say, that Denmark had long been an ally of France,—what should convert her from that alliance?

It is true, that her King married an English Princess; but the two nations were little more intimate on this account. Nor were the circumstances that attended or followed this union, very strongly calculated to annul French influence, or to repel French intrigue. The manners and the morals of the court, and of the people too, were, and are, wholly French, and the delusive gratifications which that dissolute people know so well how to prepare, were favourite, fashionable and prevalent in Denmark. The Danes were Frenchified much beyond what could be supposed, or what was even reported in this country.

It ought to be understood that the unhappy Queen Matilda in the freedom of her manners did no more than follow the customs of the court in which she presided. She found these manners established. That in departing from the more correct deportment of her country women she departed from true policy, must be admitted; and it *was* admitted, for though it be known to few, yet we believe it to be a fact, that her mother went over from England to her, privately, and remonstrated with her on her conduct, foretelling consequences not unlike those that actually happened. We believe, we are correct, when we state, that the Princess Dowager was charged with a message from authority, on this occasion, as well as induced by parental affection. The event is known to all the world: nevertheless part of its consequences are but shewing themselves, at this day.

It would require too much both of space, and time, should we merely attempt to propose and justify those reasons which lead us to infer that the Crown Prince has never forgiven parts of the conduct of Britain towards himself, *perhaps*, before, or *at* the time, when he assumed the government of his country; certainly, on occasion of his irruption into Sweden, as an ally of Russia, when the British minister thwarted his projects, and stayed his progress, by that kind of force which attends negotiation, and not without threats of that kind of force which follows,

where negotiation has had no effect. We repeat our belief, that the Crown Prince has borne this on his mind, ever since. We wish he may not mistake obstinacy for firmness; but we doubt not, that he considers himself as maintaining a proper sense of Danish independence, which he supposed was violated by the intrusion of Britain at that time.

We have merely glanced at these things, to shew that the partiality of Denmark for France may be accounted for without supposing fascination: and that the ill humour which Denmark has shewn, by complaining of that conduct from Britain, which she received from France without a murmur,—which has occasioned some surprise among us—is not without its motives.

But beside the inclination of Denmark for France, there is another power, that for a century past has swayed the councils of this government. Russia by her ambassadors had dictated, absolutely dictated, every thing. When the king was to marry, Russia forbade such or such alliances: when the king was to travel, Russia condescended to give permission for that purpose. The Russian ambassador has been known, to have waited for the rising of a privy council, and finding its determination to be contrary to his wishes, to threaten the members with his sovereign's displeasure. He has been known, to insist on their reversing their resolutions. In short, Denmark followed Russia as a Satellite, and dared not disobey the motions of her primary. This was effected, partly by the power of pensions paid by that court to the members of this government—regularly paid, for their votes. The same thing was done in Sweden; with little sensibility and less shame.

The history of the late attack on Copenhagen by the British may be told in a few words. —Russia at the treaty of Tilsit, had been drawn in by France to make a common cause with her for the subjugation of Britain. The fleets of ALL the Baltic powers were to unite for this purpose; and to attack the northern parts of this kingdom, while Spain and Portugal were to furnish fleets for attacking the south. Aware of this plan, Britain offered Denmark her choice—friendship or enmity;—if she chose friendship—then must enmity to France inevitably follow. She chose the friendship of France, or rather, perhaps, she chose to follow the lead of Russia; and the plans of Russia being inimical to Britain, Britain by force deprived Denmark of the power she possessed, and incapacitated her from executing that part of the plan which had been allotted to her. Britain waited several weeks for the decision of Denmark on this subject: she waited too, while the consent of Russia that Denmark should be friendly with Britain was solicited: but, that court determined to adhere to its recent engagements

with France, resolved that Denmark should oppose Britain, and this led the British power to attack Copenhagen, as the way to render the great plan abortive, by enfeebling a principal and active member of the confederacy. The consequence is, war between Britain and Denmark. This will endure so long as Russia pleases, and will end when the *fiat* from that power commands. Denmark is also engaged in war with Sweden—why?—because Russia is engaged in war with Sweden: and, why is Russia engaged in war with Sweden? because Sweden will not Russianize her ships and troops—will not render them subservient to Russian purposes.—The effect on Denmark is, to set aside all the advantages she has gained by her wise system of neutrality for many years. She will be impoverished, debilitated, divided: to serve whom?—the man who enjoys the mischiefs he occasions—Bonaparté.

FRANCE

Is pursuing a system which attempts to force all the world to its purposes. France has declared that she will suffer no neutrality: all powers must be her friends or her enemies. To ask, by what right France assumes this authority, is to provoke that most horrible of all provocations, a Frenchman's grin on a Corsican countenance. France has no right: but France has a certain degree of power: and this solves the question. It is the old *Drawcansir* principle: "all this I do, *because I dare*." Had the nations of the earth a proper feeling on this occasion, they would unanimously resolve to have no intercourse with a nation capable of promulgating such arbitrary principles. France insists that all Europe shall shut its ports against British commodities. That France has a right to shut her own ports may be granted: but there ends her right. The enforcing this regulation on others is treating them as slaves. France insists on establishing the same principle on the ocean. She ordains that every vessel that has been visited by a British cruiser, shall be lawful prize to her privateers. To ask by what means a defenceless merchant vessel, can refuse to be visited by a British ship of force, is to ask a *rational* question: and rationality is not the profession of France. *Sic volo, sic jubeo*: "I ordain, and appoint"—is all the reason and right of the case. Were not this matter too serious to the sufferers, nothing can be more ludicrous than the profession of France that this most horrible tyranny is instituted for the purpose of "conquering the liberty of the seas"—what dreadful consequences have followed and continue to follow, French misapprehensions of liberty!

We had authority for affirming that of 200,000 youths who followed their leader to Poland, few would return to France. In

fact, the emperor and king, has found it necessary to anticipate the conscription for 1809, and thus are the number of youths unhappily of age dragged to their destiny. If this was really in defence of their country, we should not describe this destiny as hard: but knowing as all the world knows, that their country needs them not in that character, but that they are so many sacrifices to ambition, bloody ambition, we cannot but regret their lot, personally, while we see in this annual destruction of its population, a part of that punishment on France which still attends the crimes attached to the revolution.

France has succeeded in taking possession of Portugal, after having exiled her sovereign and royal family. The acquisition is not great to France; but the inconvenience is considerable to England. It is a loss to this country: but not of that magnitude as to humble Great Britain to the dust. It is a clear and undeniable proof that France refrains from no measures, with or without pretence, that seem to promise her advantage: her own advantage, often momentary, and very dearly purchased too, in the issue, is all she affects to seek. If any proof be desired,—look at Portugal.

France has prepared the same consequences for Spain. The wonder is pretty general, that it has been so long postponed. We confess we expected it sooner: and the delay leads us to conjecture, that impediments will arise to some one of the emperor's schemes, to which delay will prove fatal.

France has planned further extension of her power toward the east; what will take place in that region, we cannot say, we must await events.

On the internal state of France, we shall not venture an opinion, knowing the difficulty of giving a general notion of the whole, that may suit all its parts. Suspicion is no proof; else we might suspect, that the emperor's motions do not please all his subjects. This we know for certain, that not long ago, there was a commotion at Bourdeaux, the particulars of which we should have stated in some previous number of the *Panorama*, but that, unluckily, the writer had omitted to date his letter. From circumstances it must have been written about the close of the last year or the beginning of the present. Sixty thousand livres were distributed in the first instance among the populace, to moderate their violence; and in three days the city was filled with troops, who restored order at the point of the bayonet. The want of employment, occasioned by the laying up of their shipping, and their non-exportation, we consider as having been a principal cause of this disturbance. In spite of the efforts of Bonaparté, we cannot learn that manufactures flourish in France more than before;

there is a deadness about them, which restrains them from doing more than supplying the home market. We have no reason to think that any spirit of adventure prevails either among the manufacturers or the merchants. Buonaparté is doing all in his power to encourage the silk manufactures: he is right: but he would encourage them much more by leaving the youth at home. All his premiums and medals of honour, and *brevets d'invention*, will do nothing consequential, till he restores confidence between man and man; of which there is "an abundant scarcity" in France, at present.

We have lately seen, by the favour of an eminent printseller, who had just arrived from the Continent, an assortment of prints representing the French fashions of the last year, &c. and we can safely affirm that *cotton* garments were completely prevalent: that silk was little worn, and that *transparencies* were considered as the very highest *ton*. We learn, that English goods of the *finer kinds* are sought after with avidity as the French manufactures cannot supply them; although they furnish those of middling quality; and that there is a trade slowly moving yet sensible, in the departments, as well as the capital. Our informant arrived by way of Holland, which country he left before the effects of Buonaparté's last decree were felt, as they since have been, with rigour.

GERMANY

Differs little from our last report. The French troops that were cantoned in this country, in Prussia, and in Poland, are not withdrawn. They continue to hold their posts there; and this leads to the conjecture, that something further is to be done in those countries. There are certain changes, we apprehend, mediated, but not fully announced. This reserve tends to keep alive the hopes and fears of those who look to the French emperor as arbiter of their fate: and this state of expectancy completely answers his purpose. It is of no use to speculate on the properties of a system, which indeed hardly can be called a system, till it is established;—which it is not at present.

HOLLAND

Has lately shewn some disposition to relax the severity of its decrees, against commerce. How far this is really the case, is best known to those who by their adventures are bound to secrecy. Relaxations, we believe, are rather local than general: and rather tolerated in some places, than admitted. The fact is, that there is such a general conviction of the nefarious character of the prohibitions publicly enforced, that there are thousands on the watch for means to elude them privately. In most other respects, Holland is as stagnant as one of its own canals: public opinion is

gloomy; foggy; Public Virtue is chilled; if not frozen; Patriotism is a burnt out pipe; and as to what former ages have called by the alluring name of Public Spirit, it is scarcely able to maintain the dykes that defend the level ground from the waters of the sea; it scarcely rises beyond that kind of energy which might qualify rather for the rasp house than for the field or the forum.

ITALY

Has experienced some changes and expects more. That part of Buonaparte's family which was settled in the north of Italy is unsettled; and probably may be resettled in Spain. The Pope has lost his dominions, very much against his will. The King of Naples would act if he could. Buonaparte travelled to Italy with greater expectations than have yet been realized. All that French inspiration can effect has not yet animated the inhabitants of Italy. They do not find themselves happier than they were formerly. They are not roused; they will not be roused. They will still confine their wants to *Panis et Circenses*,—mere support, and amusements in their own way. The French have not added to their means of support, to the facile attainment of aliment, however they may have added to their amusements: yet we have not heard that even these have obtained to any great degree of popularity. If the French power was really consolidated in the hearts of its subjects, the King of Naples would not have suffered the abode of the English in Sicily for so long a period: and if they should be driven from thence, the force for that purpose will not be furnished by Italy, but by France; it will not sail from Naples, but from Toulon.

POLAND

Is not restored to its integrity as a kingdom, but the King of Saxony has taken possession of his duchy of Warsaw, and has entered on his government. Russia has acquired a small addition to what she formerly possessed; and Prussia retains what was allotted to her by the peace of Tilsit. The French forces are partly withdrawn; but not to such distances as to be beyond the power of a speedy return.

PORTUGAL,

Since our last, has experienced the fulfilment of our remark,—that it offered a tempting bait to Gallic violence. France has seized Portugal. The riches of this country were in great part consecrated to the service of the church. They might, in this instance, be considered as hidden treasures, for they were so much withdrawn from circulation, and of consequence ceased to be of use, and, to public purposes, of value. These, we may safely affirm, France will restore to open daylight, and the ecclesiastics may lament their loss with

ineffectual tears. The wealthy inhabitants of this country will be plundered by requisitions, the middling rank will be impoverished for want of their ordinary supply, and the poor will be famished, if not absolutely starved, for want of food. Portugal dismissed all British subjects with as much promptitude and good faith as was possible for her to do. The British property seized by the French is but small : what was left behind was mostly sold, or transferred in payment of debts. It was not by any means adequate to French expectation, much less to French cupidity. The inconveniences attending the sudden removal of such establishments as factories, with all their concerns, from the places of their settlement, and where they have been so long established that the members had built themselves handsome houses, without suspicion that their occupation of them might soon terminate, could not but be many and heavy. Individuals *must* feel such a transition ; the community must sympathize with them ; the mercantile world, especially, must be affected, since the connections of each with others extends far beyond the principals and their immediate dependants. We are therefore not without surprise, that so little has been heard on this subject. It is true, that most of the persons who have quitted Portugal are men of property if not of wealth ; and therefore their sufferings have not been extreme. The loss to Portugal cannot but be heavy : this will be felt severely at the time of the next vintage, when only a part of it can be safely considered as *bespoke*, and that will be delivered under great disadvantages. France can be no customer to Portugal for wines. France cannot plunder Portugal more than once : as this country does not create her resources in succession, when they are exhausted there is an end. France will most probably put the Portuguese youth into requisition : this will be one grievance, and will also destroy her ecclesiastical institutions, which will be thought a still greater grievance.

It will be no part of French policy to encourage the industry of Portugal : her energies will even be dangerous to her new masters.

The provinces of Portugal near to Lisbon do not grow corn enough for the consumption of that capital, and the Tagus being blockaded by British ships of war, much suffering must ensue. It is understood that the dock-yard at Lisbon was in great want of stores ; so that the Prince Regent could not fit out those vessels which were left behind. It ought to be added, that a Russian fleet of nine sail sought supplies at Lisbon, but in vain. This fleet, therefore, adds to the scarcity in that city, without contributing to its welfare. It cannot withdraw ; and every day it remains its stores diminish : what may the

issue be ? The French may procure food while corn remains in the barns : what are they to do, when all is gone ?

The Prince Regent, it is understood, has arrived safely at the Brazils : but we have as yet no direct and authentic advices of that circumstance.

PRUSSIA

May be dismissed in a few words. Her king with difficulty maintains the establishment of a private gentleman. Her fortresses are occupied by hordes of soldiery, nominally French, but in fact of all countries. Her governors are perplexed ; her people dispirited : her officers terrified. In this situation, Prussia has added her name to the allies of Russia : she has declared war against Britain : this was to be expected, together with her exclusion of British commerce. She has declared war against Sweden, not for any cause alleged, but because Sweden opposes Russia, which is highly criminal, inasmuch as Russia obeys the wires that are pulled by the Emperor and King. In fact, Prussia is reduced to the state of a cypher : a vigorous and honest mind may, at a future period, restore her to some kind of existence ; it will be miraculous if he should restore her to importance.

RUSSIA.

The inability of Russia to muster a sufficient number of rubles, was stated in our last, as the cause of her not pushing her advantages gained over the army of Buonaparte at Eylau. We have been informed from authentic sources that there was not *two days'* bread for the army, within its reach : that the provision brought was salted, and cost ten times its original price, by reason of the length of carriage from whence it was in store : that of the money issued from the treasury for the purchase of various articles, horses, for instance, more than 50 per cent was absorbed in *douceurs*, before the horses were thought of. That the clerks who first issued the money, the agents, the deputies, &c. &c. touched so much of it that instead of the remainder being competent to the purchase of good horses, as was intended, it could only buy the specified number of miserable jades, which fell under their burdens, and died without being of any use. Such was the account we received from our Russian correspondent, who expects that the same manoeuvres will continue to be practised. We place every confidence in the truth of his representation : and this is likely to have its effects with increased *momentum* on all the extensive operations of Russia.

Without affecting to blame Russia for procuring peace at Tilsit, we may, and do, blame her for her enmity to Britain. This entire revolution in her sentiments, if real, goes further to justify the caution of Britain in re-

fusing to guarantee a loan to her, than any argument yet used;—for who will warrant that the same change would not have taken place after she had received the money? We confess, indeed, that Britain ought to have spoken her intentions on all points explicitly; but the temptation held out by France so greatly overvalues whatever can be offered by Britain; it has so long been the prime object of Russian ambition, and it would, if accomplished, give so great a preponderance to Russia, that ambition may find excuses for what rectitude condemns. Honesty is the best policy for nations, as well as for individuals, in the long run; yet the ideas of honesty according to statesmen differ greatly from those between man and man: and the truly noble principle of “doing as you would be done by,” is too often scouted by those who occupy high stations in the councils of princes.

Russia was consulted before the British expedition against Copenhagen had taken place, and had she guaranteed the neutrality of Denmark, it never would have been proceeded in. To have done so, had indeed been contrary to her stipulations at Tilsit. Yet Russia hesitated to break her connections with Britain, nor could she prevail on herself to speak out, till a dispatch from Buonaparte, and the scowls of the French ambassador at Petersburg terrified her into acquiescence.

Time will shew whether the road to greatness for Russia lies through the ruin of British power: we apprehend it does not; and that Russia, in going out of her way, resembles a lost traveller in some of her Siberian forests: the prospects will not compensate for the difficulties he finds in recovering that track from which he has unfortunately and hazardously strayed.

The winter season has prevented any rencontre between British and Russian armaments; and this will continue to be felt, sometimes as an advantage, sometimes the contrary, by both powers: it will always, at least, act as an armistice.

It might be no disservice to the cause of general liberty if some well-informed writer would estimate the costs to which the undertakings of Russia expose her. Placing first, the loss of her trade with Britain, and the moral certainty, that Britain will find means to supply her wants elsewhere; so that only a portion of the trade will be enjoyed by Russia hereafter. The war expenses, as incurred, against Britain—in the Baltic, in the Mediterranean, at Lisbon, &c.—against Turkey, for only an armistice was concluded between these powers;—against Sweden, where her troops may meet with difficulties;—add also expenses on the side of Persia, expenses without limitation, and to a very uncertain issue, when directed against British India.—Strange infatuation! to make amends for the

non-reception of £5,000,000 sterling, to spend how much more than £5,000,000 in chimerical and unnecessary projects! Projects in which much time will be consumed before she can fire a gun, that can carry alarm to a single inhabitant of Britain! How much more honourable, as well as profitable, had a settled peace been to Russia!

SPAIN.

Our opinion of the situation of Spain may be expressed in a few words: robbers have entered her house, possessed themselves of the principal apartments, and will carry off the goods and vessels, whenever they please.

SWEDEN

Maintains her rancour against France, with the same obstinacy as France maintains her rancour against Sweden. If Sweden could obtain an upright neutrality we should advise her to it. But this we doubt; because Russia dare not order her fleet to leave the Baltic, while the Swedish navy is entire. The experiment would be dangerous; as it once before was on the point of being. If Russia could bring the Swedish ships to anchor at Cronstadt: all might be well: if Russia could force Sweden to unite her fleet with her own, and the Danish, Russia would think it better; and if Russia could head a fleet issuing from the Baltic, of sixty sail of the line, she would think it best of all. This she never will do; and the very construction of the Cattegat, and the entrance of the Baltic, will enable Britain to meet all that can be sent against her, with effect.

Nevertheless, war is not the true interest of Sweden: and we are happy to think, that though the king is supported in the war by a British subsidy, and will be, no doubt, by a British fleet, yet that Britain has not urged him to it. Gustavus takes the events on his own risque: we admire his magnanimity, we admire his former integrity, and we heartily wish him well over all contingencies.

TURKEY

Will in all probability be called to act a part for which she is ill prepared. Her destiny is settled, by those who flatter themselves that they command destiny. We do not see adequate means to oppose them: and when there is no more such a state as Turkey in Europe we shall not be surprised; and many will not be grieved. This empire might defend itself, vigorously; but not by means of an emperor shut up in his seraglio, and sworn to reside in Constantinople, or by ministers acquainted only with the intrigues of the harem; generals unfamiliarized with tactics, and an army unused to obedience.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From July 1, to December 31, 1807, both inclusive.

JULY.

4. A dispatch, dated Batavia Roads, Nov. 28, 1806, from Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief in the East-Indies, relating an attack, made two days before, on the Dutch shipping in Batavia Road; the following were burnt and taken:—*Burnt*: National frigate, Phoenix, of 36 guns, 260 men, laden with naval stores; national brig Avanturier, of 18 guns, 90 men; national brig Zee Ploeg, of 14 guns, 50 men; Company's armed ship Patriot, of 18 guns, 90 men; ditto, Amistein, of 10 guns, 50 men; ditto, brig Johanna Suzanna, of 8 guns, 24 men; ditto, Snelheid, of 6 guns, 24 men.—*Taken*: National corvette William, of 14 guns, 98 men; ditto, brig Maria Wilhelmina, of 14 guns, 50 men;—about 20 merchant ships destroyed, two taken.—The loss of the English was 1 marine killed, 3 seamen and 1 marine wounded.

18. Dispatches from Major-Gen. Fraser, commander of his Majesty's forces in Egypt. These dispatches relate to a second unsuccessful attempt of the British against Rosetta (For an account of the first attempt, vide PANORAMA, Vol. II. p. 1415).—In a letter from Brig. Gen. Stewart, to Major-Gen. Fraser, dated Rosetta Lines, April 18, 1807, the former states, that, from the great extent of the own, our army could not invest more than one half of it. A line was accordingly taken up from the Nile to the front of the Alexandrian gate, thence retiring towards the plain, where our dragoons were posted. The Albanians answered the fire, from a mortar and some guns, by incessant discharges of musquetry. April 8, Brig.-Gen. Stewart and Capt. Hallowell sent in a summons to the offer of favourable terms. The military governor requested a suspension of hostilities, till instructions should be received from Cairo. It not being expedient to accede to this, the English continued to batter the town. On the 12th, a work for five six-pounders, and thirty-two pound carronades, was completed immediately opposite to the Alexandrian gate. Another summons being sent in, the flag of truce was twice fired at, and it was only by means of a great reward, that a common Arab was induced to venture with a communication. No answer was returned, and the Arab was supposed to have been beleahed. From the 12th to the 18th, nothing extraordinary occurred; but, relying on the expected approach of the Mamelukes, every exertion was continued in getting up stores, ammuni-

tion, &c. from the *dépt* on the lake. From the 6th to the 18th of April inclusive, the loss of the English was 1 serjeant, and 5 rank and file, killed; and 1 brig.-general, 1 brig.-major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 60 rank and file, and 5 horses, wounded.—On the 19th, the enemy left his position opposite Hammet, crossed the river, and attacked Major Voyolsang's position on the left, but was repulsed with loss; and, at the same time, a diversion being made at Rosetta, the enemy was driven back to his walls. In this affair, the 35th regiment had 2 men killed, and 14 wounded. On the 20th, Captain Tarleton, in attempting to drive the enemy back across the Nile, discovered them to be very powerful in cavalry. Captain Tarleton, in retreating, divided his detachment. About 100 rank and file, belonging to De Rolle's regiment, were sent to Hammet village; but, in crossing the plain, two-thirds of them were cut in pieces by the enemy. In the forenoon, Lieut.-Col. Macleod, with two companies of the 78th regiment, one of the 35th, a picquet of dragoons under Captain Delancey, and a six-pounder, were sent to reinforce the post; and, in the afternoon, two more companies followed. Every thing was now believed to be safe. Early in the morning of the 21st, Brig.-Gen. Stewart received a dispatch from Col. Macleod, that from 60 to 70 large germs, and a large brig, a strong reinforcement to the enemy, were coming upon him down the Nile. General Stewart's answer to this dispatch was never received, the bearer of it being unable to penetrate to the post; and, as a strong body of cavalry pressed upon General Stewart's detachment, he was unable to send a single corps to its relief. It was necessary that the whole army should move together; preparations were accordingly made. About 10 A. M. they advanced across the sandy plain, in a direction for the lake Edko; where they arrived about one, after a sultry march, and under a continual fire. To the surprise of General Stewart, not an individual of the Hammet detachment joined them on their march; and it was at length apparent, that they had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or been completely defeated; subsequent accounts proved the latter to be the fact. In the further retreat, about 50 of General Stewart's detachment were killed and wounded. On the 22d, the whole of the stores at Edko were embarked for the Caravansera, where the enemy also embarked in the afternoon. On the succeeding day, the Caravansera was blown up, under the direction of Captain Hallowell, and the troops embarked for Aboukir's Wells. The total returns of killed, wounded and missing, were 5 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 85 rank and file, and 5 horses,

wounded; 1 lieutenant colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 15 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 2 staff, 30 sergeants, 15 drummers, 733 rank and file, and 26 horses missing.

The Gazette of this date also contains a dispatch from Sir S. Auchmuty, at Montevideo, of April 26. An attack had been made on Colonel Pack's post, at Colonia, on the 22d. The enemy came in a body of 1000 strong, but were repulsed. They left 8 killed and 8 wounded, on the field. No British killed; but Major Trotter was wounded in the back, and Captain Wilgress's arm was shattered.

This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture of a large Spanish gun vessel, by the boats of the Scout and of the Morgiana, belonging to Lord Collingwood's fleet in the Straights, May 21st. The Scout, Morgiana and Redwing, had completely scoured the gut; and in the course of a fortnight, had taken and destroyed 18 vessels.

21. The following appointments:—The Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, to the office of clerk to the ordnance of the United Kingdom; and Thomas Thoroton, Esq. to the office of clerk of the deliveries of the ordnance.

25. A royal grant to the Right Hon. and Rev. William Nelson of the Nile, &c. that he and his descendants, in commemoration of the ever memorable and glorious victory obtained by his Majesty's fleets under the command of his late ever to be lamented brother, Horatio Viscount and Baron Nelson, &c. deceased, over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805, may bear the following additional augmentation to the arms of Nelson, that is to say, *A fess wavy, thereon inscribed the word "TRAFALGAR;"* such honourable distinction being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the herald's office.

28. Records the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Christina, daughter of his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the two Sicilies, to his Royal Highness Prince Charles Felix of Savoy, Duke of Genevois, brother to his Majesty the King of Sardinia, April 6th.

AUGUST.

4. The following appointments:—the Rev. E. Christopher Dowdeswell, doctor in divinity, and rector of Stanford Rivers in the county of Essex, to the rectory of Langham, in the said county of Essex, and diocese of London, the same being void by the translation of Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Exeter, to the see of Salisbury; and the Rev. J. Price, clerk, M. A. to the rectory of Munden Magna, in the county of Hereford, and diocese of Lincoln, void by the death of the Rev. W. Fonnereau.

8. An order from the Admiralty office,

directing the following uniform clothing to be worn by masters and pursers in the royal navy:—*Full dress*—Blue cloth coat, with blue lappels, cuffs, and collar, to stand up, three buttons on pockets and cuffs, white lining; white cloth waistcoat and breeches; plain hat.—*Undress*—Blue cloth coat, blue lappels and round cuffs, fall down blue collar; waistcoat and breeches of white or blue cloth, as may be convenient.—The buttons worn by the masters to bear the arms of the Navy Office, and by the pursers those of the Victualling-Office.—The uniform directed to be worn by the warrant officers of his Majesty's fleet, on November 17th, 1787, in future to be worn only by gunners, boatswains, and carpenters; and the subordinate orders of warrant officers not to be allowed to wear lappels.

11. The following appointments:—the Earl of Malmesbury, K. B. to be lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton; and James Edward Harris, Esq. (commonly called Viscount Fitz-Harris), to the several offices of governor and captain of the Isle of Wight, and governor of Carisbrook Castle, in the said Isle.

15. Account of the capture of nine chasse-marées, off the Pertuis Breton, July 26th, by the boats of the Hazard, Conflict, Growler, and Colpoys. The tenth vessel was scuttled by the enemy; and the remaining six were driven on shore, and expected to bulge. No loss was sustained by the English. Several other chasse-marées, &c. were taken by the same squadron, between April 1st and June 10th.

The Gazette of this date also contains the appointment of the Duke of Richmond to be high steward of the city of Chichester; and his Majesty's recommendation, to the dean and chapter of Bristol, to elect Dr. John Luxmore, dean of Gloucester, to be bishop of Bristol, void by the translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, George Pelham, to the see of Exeter.

22. An order of Council, of the 19th instant, warning all vessels under the flag of Mecklenburgh, Oldenburgh, Papenburgh, Kniphausen, not to trade in future in any hostile port, unless such vessels should be going from, or coming to a port of the United Kingdom, under pain of capture and condemnation as lawful prize.

Harford Jones Esq. of Boultonbrooke, in the county of Hereford, raised to the dignity of a baronet.

25. A royal grant to Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight, commander and grand cross of the Royal Swedish military order of the Sword, and Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, that he may, in compliance with the desire of his Majesty Ferdinand the Fourth, king of the two

Sicilies, accept and wear the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, conferred upon him by that Sovereign.

29. A letter from Captain Malcolm, of the *Narcissus*, dated at sea, on the 19th instant, announces the capture on the preceding day, in lat. $45^{\circ} 30'$ N. long. $10^{\circ} 20'$ W. after a chase of ten hours, of the Spanish man of war schooner *Cantela*, pierced for twelve guns, but carrying only six, and twenty-nine men, commanded by Don Joseph de Toledo, a lieutenant in the Spanish navy. She was charged with dispatches for South America, which, with her guns and a boat, she threw overboard during the chase.

Also a letter from Captain Owen, of the *Clyde*, announcing the capture of *Les Trois Sœurs*, of Caen, on the 23d instant, by the boats of the *Clyde*, under the orders of Lieutenant Strong. *Les Trois Sœurs* ran on shore near Ypont, where she was defended by a battery, and by two parties of men with musketry, one stationed on the beach, the other on the cliffs, as well as by a field piece and mortar. The fire of musketry was silenced, the men dispersed, and *Les Trois Sœurs* towed off without a man on our side being hurt, notwithstanding the tide forced them to cross with her the fire of the batteries of Becamp at point blank distance.

Two letters transmitted by Sir A. Cochrane, commander in chief at the Leeward Islands, are likewise mentioned, from Lieut. Stewart, acting commander of his Majesty's sloop *Port d'Espagne*, and Lieutenant Evelyn, commanding the *Eclair* schooner. The former giving an account of the capture of a Spanish privateer, the *Mercede*, carrying two guns and two swivels, with 30 men, in the Gulph of Paria, on the 6th of June last, by Lieutenant Hall, of the above sloop, with twenty five men, in a schooner, disguised as a neutral. Two men were wounded on the side of the captors. The privateer had three killed, one drowned, and three wounded. The second letter states the capture, on the 9th of the same month, off Point Cedar, of a Spanish armed row boat manned with ten men, by the cutter of the *Eclair*, commanded by Mr. Davidson, Midshipman, with six men; the crew of the row boat making their escape on shore after an hour's heavy firing.—Sir A. Cochrane states, that another row boat privateer had been captured in the gulph of Paria by the *Attentive* gun vessel.

SEPTEMBER.

1. The appointment of Lieutenant General Sir James Henry Craig, K. B. to be captain general and governor in chief in and over the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

5. Sundry dispatches, relative to the proceedings of his Majesty's forces at Copenhagen. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 205, *et seq.*) A letter from Capt. Heywood, of the *Comus*, dated off Marstrand, August 15th, announces the capture of the Danish frigate *Frederickscoam*, of 36 guns and 226 men, after a very severe engagement. Only one man was wounded on board of the *Comus*; but 12 were killed, and 20 wounded, on board of the *Frederickscoam*, which was much superior in point of force.

8. Transmitted by Sir Edward Pellew, commander in chief in the East Indies, A letter from Lieut. W. Warden acting commander of his Majesty's sloop *Rattlesnake*, dated at Kedgerie, the 24th January, 1807, giving an account of the capture and subsequent destruction of a French brig privateer, *Les Deux Sœurs*, of 16 guns and 130 men, while on shore, inside Cheduba, whither she had proceeded from the Isle of France.

12. A dispatch from Vice Admiral Russel, commander in chief in the North Sea, dated off Heligoland, on the 6th instant, announces the capture of that island, on the 4th instant, without resistance.

Likewise, an order of council of the 9th instant, for the better prevention of smuggling; the object of which is to regulate, in cases of seizure, *ad valorem*, the future rewards and allowances to be made to such commissioned officers, warrant, and non-commissioned officers, and privates (whether regulars or militia) as may happen to be present and assisting in such seizures.

Also an order directing that a pension of £200 a year should be settled on the widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, who died in the *Canopus*, of 74 guns, off Egypt, (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol II. p. 1071.)

13. *Extraordinary*.—Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, announcing the failure of an attempt on Buenos Ayres, and the consequent evacuation of South America. In a letter dated Buenos Ayres, July 10th, the Lieut. Gen. states, that he effected a landing, June 28, at Ensenada, and proceeded with the army July 5th to the attack of Buenos Ayres. He deemed it expedient (from the circumstance of the town being divided into squares of 140 yards each side, and from the knowledge he possessed of the enemy's intention to occupy the flat roofs of the houses) to divide his forces into different columns, each column being ordered to penetrate into the streets directly in its front. The whole were to march unloaded to their fixed points, and to form, and no firing was to commence until each arrived at its destination. The Brigades on the right and centre, under Sir S. Auchmuty and Brigadier-general Lumley, succeeded in arriving at the posts

pointed out to them, in defiance of every opposition, though they were exposed to a most destructive fire from the roofs of the houses, and impeded by deep ditches which intersected the streets. The left brigade however, under Brigadier-general Craufurd (having sustained the loss of its left division which was completely surrounded,) took post in a convent which was shortly after attacked by a force of 6000 men, and being ignorant of the event of the other attacks, Brigadier-general Craufurd was at length obliged to surrender to the superior numbers of the enemy that surrounded him. Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke, found himself on the close of the day's action in possession of two strong positions, the "Plaza de Tauros," and the "Residencia," with the arsenals; but these advantages had cost him 2500 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the morning of the 6th, General Liniers, commanding at Buenos Ayres, addressed a letter to General Whitelocke, offering to give up all the prisoners taken in this affair, together with all those captured with Gen. Beresford, if he would desist from any farther attack, and withdraw his Majesty's troops from the Plata, intimating, that, from the exasperated state of the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if offensive measures were persisted in.—Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke acceded to this proposition, and a treaty was signed for his Majesty's troops to evacuate Monte Video, and the river Plata in two months. The loss sustained consists of 306 killed, 674 wounded, and 218 missing, making a total of 1188. No general officers suffered.

Names of Officers killed.—83d Foot—Major Trotter. 6th Dragoon guards—Cap. Burrell; Veterinary Surgeon Landers, 9th Dragoons. Lieut. Fulton, 38th Foot. 36th Foot—Capt. Wilkinson and Johnson. 87th Foot—Captains Concidine, and Johnson, Lieutenants Hamilton, Barry, Hall, and M. Buchanan. Assistant Surgeon—Ferguson, 88th. Capt. Jenkinson, 95th.

A letter from Admiral Murray to W. Marsden, Esq. dated on board the *Nereide*, off Barragon, June 30, details the manner in which the forces under Generals Whitelocke and Craufurd were disembarked, and contains much praise of the different naval officers, for the assistance they rendered.—Another letter from the same Admiral, dated on board the *Nereide*, off Buenos Ayres, July 8, mentions the difficulties which opposed the exertions of the naval force, as the frigates were not able to get within nine miles of the town: the gun-brigs, however, gave the most effectual co-operation; but the Admiral was soon apprised of the disastrous events on shore, and, in concert with the general, signed the preliminaries.—He describes the inveteracy of

every class of the inhabitants against the British to be beyond conception; and declares that before he signed the treaty, he was convinced South America could never be a British conquest.

15. An Order of Council, announcing the discontinuance of the rigorous blockade of the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems; and that neutral vessels, laden with innocent goods, the property of neutrals, will be suffered to trade at the said rivers, &c. provided such vessels are going from or to a neutral or British port, and shall not be trading, nor shall previously have traded, between either of the said rivers, &c. and any port or place in the possession, or under the controul of the enemy.

Also an appointment of his Grace William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter; the right honourable Spencer Perceval; the right honourable John Forster, chancellor of his Majesty's exchequer of Ireland; the honourable William Eliot, William Sturges Bourne, Esq. and the honourable Richard Ryder, to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's exchequer.

16. *Extraordinary.*—Sundry dispatches relative to the surrender of Copenhagen to his Majesty's arms, on the 7th instant. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 205, *et seq.*)

17. *Supplementary.*—Farther dispatches, connected with the same subject.

19. A notice from the admiralty, promising to such seamen, employed in the Greenland and British fisheries, as may volunteer to assist in the navigation of the Danish ships, surrendered to his Majesty at Copenhagen, an allowance of 2l. 10s. per man; as also the pay of able seamen during the time of this service; with suitable bedding, and conveyance from the port at which the Danish ships may arrive, to their respective ports.

An Order in Council for further proroguing Parliament from the 24th inst. to the 10th November.

22. The following appointments: general Gerard Lord Lake, to be governor of Plymouth, vice the Earl of Chatham, appointed to the government of Jersey; and lieutenant general William Loftus, of the 24th light Dragoons, to be governor of Dumbarton, vice Lord Lake.

26. His Majesty's declaration respecting Denmark. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 212.)

Likewise, two letters, forwarded to the Admiralty by Lord Collingwood, containing the particulars of the destruction of a Spanish privateer, a letter of marque, and a felucca, by the *Scout* and *Redwing* sloops of war; and the capture of the *Victoria*, French privateer, of two guns and 25 men, by the boats of the *Dexterous* gun brig. On this latter service lieutenant Pritchard, who conducted

himself with great gallantry, was twice wounded. One marine was killed; two seamen were wounded, who with the lieutenant were recovering. Also, a return of captures made on the Mediterranean station up to June 30, amounting to 23 vessels of various sizes.

29. Member returned to serve in the present parliament, for the borough of Yarmouth.—Sir John Orde, Bart. one of the admirals in his Majesty's navy, in the room of the honourable William Powlett Powlett now lord Bolton, called up to the House of Peers.

Also, accounts of captures:—Spanish letter of marque, *Avantura*, 10 guns, and 43 men, by the *Narcissus*, Capt. Malcolm, on the 11th inst. and sundry French row-boats.

OCTOBER.

3. The promotion of the following post captains, to the rank of rear admiral:—John Hunter, Esq.; Francis Pender, Esq.; W. A. Otway, Esq.; George Lumsdaine, Esq.; Sir Samuel Hood, K. B.; Henry Nicholls, Esq.; Herbert Sawyer, Esq.; David Gould, Esq.; and Richard Goodwin Keats, Esq.

Also the appointment of J. C. Mellish, Esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation, at the court of his Sicilian Majesty.

Likewise a notice, dated on the 2d instant, that it had been found expedient to establish a rigorous blockade at the entrance of the river Eyder.

6. The following appointments:—William Lechmere, Esq. and Thomas Foley, Esq. to be colonels of his Majesty's royal marine forces, in the room of Sir Samuel Hood, Knight of the Bath, and Richard Goodwin Keates, Esq. appointed flag officers of his Majesty's fleet.

Also the appointment of Thomas Norton Powlett, Esq. to the office of one of the clerks of his Majesty's signet, in the room of James Rivers, Esq. deceased.

10. A letter from captain Mundy, of the *Hydra*, dated at sea, August 7, to rear-admiral Purvis, announces his having chased three armed polaccas into the harbour of Begu, on the coast of Catalonia, on the preceding night, and having subsequently cut them out. The polaccas were protected by the fort, as well as by musketry from the rocks. A detachment of seamen and marines landed from the boats of the *Hydra*, took the fort, spiked the guns, and cleared the town of the enemy. The crews of the polaccas now abandoned them, and formed in groups of musketry amongst the rocks and bushes, firing on the seamen who were in the act of boarding the polaccas. Notwithstanding the arrival of a reinforcement of the enemy, who kept the marines in play, the polaccas were carried, after a loss on our part of one killed and 6 wounded. Lieutenants M'Kenzie and Drury,

of the *Hydra*, and lieutenants Hayes and Pengelly, of the marines, were the officers employed on this occasion. The captures were:—Prince Eugene, of 16 guns, and 130 men; La Belle Caroline, of 10 guns and 40 men; and El Carmen de Rosaria, of 4 guns and 20 men.

This gazette contains also an account of the capture by the *Virginie*, captain Brace, of the *Jesus Maria Josef* Spanish lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 120 men, but only 45 on board when taken. This vessel, which was commanded by a very enterprising character, (who was killed by a musket ball, being the only person hurt) had captured 39 sail, one of which, the *Commerce*, was recaptured by the *Virginie*.

Likewise an Order of Council, of the 30th ult. renewing, for six months, from the 16th instant, the order of the 15th of April last, allowing the importation, duty free, of corn, flesh, poultry, cheese, &c. &c. into any port of Great Britain.

17. A proclamation, requiring all the sailors of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the employ of any foreign power, to leave the same, and return to Great Britain and Ireland, under pain of being considered, in the event of their refusal, deserters, and to be treated as such, after a limited time. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 431.)

Also accounts of the capture and destruction of 22 chasse-marées, by the *Aigle*, and Martial gun brig: the five captured were laden with wine and brandy. Also accounts of the capture of two French privateers, by the *Blonde*, captain Ballard; and one French schooner ditto, by the *Boreas*, captain Scott.

31. Ordered, that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 10th day of November next, be further prorogued to Thursday the 17th day of December next.

Also an account of the capture of *Le Requin*, French lugger privateer of 14 guns and 48 men, by the *Thalia*, Capt. Manby.

Likewise, a grant of the dignity of a viscount of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. Gerard Baron Lake, General of his Majesty's forces, and to his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Lake, of Delhi and Laswary, and of Aston Chuton, in the county of Buckingham.

NOVEMBER.

1. *Supplementary*.—Extracts from the official dispatches of Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier, relative to the evacuation of the island of Zealand by the British forces on the 20th of October.

"As no sort of infraction," says Lord Cathcart, "of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal ful-

filment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the articles of capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 13th inst.

"Accordingly, on that day, the eight battalions of the line of the King's German Legion were embarked in the arsenal; and, on the 14th, the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, together with Brig. Gen. Macfarlane's brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th regiments of British, were embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the depot and garrison company of the legion, and the sick and wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troop ships, whether for home or foreign service, which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores.

"These ships having been removed to the road, were replaced by the horse ships.

"On the same day the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kollhaven, Werdenberg, Corsoer, Kallenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholt, and adajencies, and proceeding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

"The embarkation of the Royal Artillery, with the field and battering ordnance, having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brauderie, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regiments from the citadel, to the men of war, there remained on shore, on Sunday afternoon the 18th instant, only the brigade of Guards, who moved on that day from the palace of Fredericksberg to the strand near Hellerup, with one brigade of British light artillery, the flank companies of the 32d and 50th regiments, with the 82d regiment, under Maj. Gen. Spencer, in the arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with a detachment of Royal Artillery in the citadel, under Lieut. Col. Wynch, who acted as lieutenant-governor, the 4th, or King's own regiment, having been in garrison there the whole time.

"Lieut. Gen. Sir George Ludlow was appointed to command the rear-guard of the army.

"In the evening of the 18th inst. a gale of wind came on which lasted twenty-four hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult.

"As soon as it became evident that the evacuation of the island, on the 19th, was impracticable, a correspondence took place between the British and Danish head-quarters, the result of which left no reason to apprehend that hostilities would recommence on either side at the expiration of the term, although the Danish general protested, in strong terms, against our retaining the citadel,

which, on the other hand, it was not judged expedient to evacuate.

"On the 20th the morning was calm, and, as soon as it was light, the drums of all his Majesty's regiments on shore beat the general; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of transports and British vessels, the corps commanded by Major-General Spencer rowed out of the arsenal, under the guns of the citadel, and proceeded along the shore to Hellerup, to be in readiness to reinforce the Guards. His Majesty's sloop Rosamond having been also towed out of the harbour, and the King's ships within reach of the Three Crown battery having got under weigh, the 4th regiment marched out of the citadel, and proceeded to join the Guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the Guards.

"As soon as they had marched, the bridge was drawn up, and the British fort adjutant was sent to the Danish head-quarters to acquaint the general, that he was at liberty to send a guard to take charge of the citadel; accordingly a small detachment of the Royal Artillery, and of the 4th regiment, were relieved by a guard of Danish troops, and the ordnance inventories and keys having been given over to the officers appointed to receive them by Major Bodecker, the fort-major, and Capt. Patterson, of the Royal Artillery, the British detachment embarked with those officers at the citadel, and proceeded to Hellerup.

"As soon as the 4th regiment had joined the Guards, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Ludlow began the embarkation, which was completed with great expedition and regularity.

"No troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown battery or citadel, but commanded by his Majesty's light ships of war.

"The brow or stage itself from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

"A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the two first being planked over, and the last beyond them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by seamen.

"The flat-boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gun-boats, which also received troops, were placed beyond the float-

ing battery, so that, as soon as the brigade of artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating battery and pram were destroyed."

Lord Gambier, in his official letter, says:—"In the space of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gun-boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also ninety-two cargoes have been shipped on board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose burthen exceeds twenty thousand tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on board the *Leyden* and *Inflexible*, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his Majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days fourteen sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent in our hands considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks, two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over."

3. The following grants:—the dignities of baron and viscount of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to the Right Hon. William Baron Cathcart, Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, and Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and his heirs male, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Greenock, of Greenock, in the county of Renfrew, and Viscount Cathcart, of Cathcart, in the said county.

The dignity of a baron of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to James Gambier, Esq. Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and to his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Baron Gambier, of Iver, in the county of Buckingham.

The dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to Harry Burrard, of Lymington, in the county of Southampton, Esq. Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, and to his heirs male.

The dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to Henry Edwin Stanhope, of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and to his heirs male.

The dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland to Thomas Blomefield, of Attleborough, in the

county of Norfolk, Esq. Major-General of his Majesty's forces, and to his heirs male.

7. An Order of Council, which, after reciting that Denmark had issued a declaration of war against this country, and that his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such declaration had proved ineffectual, orders, that general reprisals be granted against Denmark; and the official form of a declaration of war is therein inserted. After which follows another Order of Council, ordering general reprisals to be granted against the territories of Tuscany, Naples, Ragusa, the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, subject to France and her allies.

Also accounts of the following captures:—*Le Musquito*, French national schooner, of eight guns and 58 men, by the *Skylark*, capt. Nicholas, on the Jamaica station, in August.—*Abeja*, Spanish armed schooner, and *Fou Fou*, French privateer, of one gun and 43 men, by the *Pitt*, lieutenant Fitton, commander, on the Jamaica station, in April.—*Babillon*, Spanish privateer schooner, of two six-pounders and 45 men, by the *Morne Fortunée*, capt. Rorie, on the Jamaica station, on the 8th of June.—Three Spanish row-boats (driven on shore), by the *Narcissus*, capt. Malcolm, on the 30th of September, off Oporto.—*La Bohemienne*, French lugger privateer, of two guns and 44 men (having captured the *Hope*, of Cardigan; the *Favourite*, of Ipswich; and two other sloops, names unknown), by the *Plover*, capt. Brown, off Scilly, on the 30th of October;—and two Spanish gun-boats, by capt. Cristo sa Olabisa, off Majorca, on the 14th of August.

10. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty testify their high approbation of the zealous and spirited conduct of these officers and seamen who stood forward to volunteer their services in assisting to bring home the Danish fleet; and express the just sense they entertain of their great utility (as represented by Admiral Lord Gambier) in the service on which they have been employed.

14. A Proclamation, in the usual terms, for granting a distribution of such Danish and Italian prizes as may be captured in consequence of the letters of marque that may be issued against those countries.

Also accounts of the following captures:—*Le Renard*, French privateer, of 14 guns, and 39 men, by the *Skylark*, capt. Sturt, off the North Foreland, on the 7th instant;—and a Spanish privateer, of two guns and 20 men, by the *Bittern*, capt. Down, on the 2d of August, off Malta.

16. *Supplementary*.—Three Orders of Council, relative to the trade of neutrals.—The first Order, after stating in the preamble the motives of the measure, directs, that all

the ports of France and her allies, both in Europe and in their colonies, and in short every port from which the British flag is excluded, shall be subject to the same restrictions as if they were in a state of actual blockade, and all trade in the produce or manufactures of such countries and colonies shall be deemed to be unlawful; and every vessel trading to the said countries, laden with such produce or manufactures, shall be lawful prize. But, for reasons stated in the Order of Council, several exceptions are made to the application of this general principle. These are—1st, Any vessel or cargo which shall have cleared out from a neutral port, or from some free port in his Majesty's colonies, direct to some port in the enemies' colonies, or from these colonies direct to some port of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to some free port in the British colonies.—2d, Any neutral vessel or cargo cleared out from any port in this country, or from Gibraltar and Malta, under certain regulations, and proceeding to the port specified in her clearance.—3d, Any neutral vessel coming from an enemy's port to any of his Majesty's ports in Europe.—The commanders of his Majesty's ships are instructed to warn every neutral vessel proceeding in such way as is prohibited by this proclamation, to discontinue her voyage, and to proceed to some port in this kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and every vessel after such warning, or after a reasonable time for receiving information, so proceeding to an enemy's port, shall be declared lawful prize.—By another article "certificates of origin," declaring that the cargo does not consist of the produce or manufactures of this country and her colonies, and which are frequently procured from French commercial agents residing in neutral ports, are declared to be unlawful, and to subject the ship and cargo with which they are found to be condemned as prize.

The Second Order suspends, for a time, the Navigation Act, and permits articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries to be imported into this country by neutrals. Neutral ships also, which, upon warning, have sailed to any port in this country, are permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and to sail to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the above order) on receiving a certificate from the collector of the customs at the said British port.

The Third Order states, that the sale of ships by a belligerent to a neutral is considered by France to be illegal, and adopts this rule towards the enemy which was applied by them to this country. This has a particular reference to the transfer of French ships to the Americans and other neutrals, by which pretended sale and transfer they have been

hitherto protected. All ships thus transferred are declared lawful prize.

17. An account of the capture of the *Decide* French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 51 men, by *L'Aimable*, Capt. the hon. Lord George Stuart. The privateer had captured one of the Copenhagen transports, the troops and seamen of which were re-captured on board the prize. Also an account of the capture of another French privateer, the *Rafafia*, of 14 guns and 38 men, by the *Oberon* sloop, Captain Sutton.

21. Accounts of the following captures: the French schooner privateer *Friedland*, of 2 guns and 40 men, by the *Swallow* sloop, Capt. Milner; *L'Admiral Deeres*, French privateer, of 14 guns and 16 men, by the *Surinam* sloop, Capt. Lake; and *L'Actif* French privateer, of 2 guns and 32 men, by the *Carrier* cutter, Lieut. Milne, after an action which lasted half an hour. No lives were lost, though the privateer had four men wounded. She had captured a galliot and the *Lord Keith* sloop.

24. An Order in Council for permitting the importation into this country, in foreign ships, of hides, horns, skins, tallow, and wool, on payment of the like duties as if imported in British or Irish ships. This is a continuation of a similar Order in Council of the 13th May last, which is now extended to the 25th March next.

28. The following appointments:—the hon. William Hill to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the court of Sardinia; and Joseph Smith, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at that court. Also, his Grace William Henry Cavendish Duke of Portland, the right honourable Spencer Percival; the right honourable John Forster, Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer of Ireland; the hon. William Broderick, the hon. William Elliot, and William Sturges Bourne, Esq. to be commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Likewise, the right hon. Richard Ryder, the office and place of Advocate General, or Judge Marshal, of his Majesty's Forces, in the room of the right hon. Nathaniel Bond, resigned.

A letter from Captain Stanfell, of the sloop *Scorpion*, gives an account of his capturing *La Glaneuse* French privateer, of 16 guns and 10 men, which had previously captured two vessels. The French commander fell a sacrifice to his temerity by endeavouring to escape when within pistol shot.

A proclamation, of the 25th inst. farther proroguing the Parliament from the 17th of December to the 21st of January next, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

This Gazette also contains several Orders of Council, dated on the 25th instant, con-

connected with the Orders of the 11th inst. relating to the trade of neutrals. The first of these declares the respective periods when the Orders of the 11th inst. are to be considered as having been sufficiently known at the several neutral ports, in the following order:—Ports and places within the Baltic, Dec. 21, 1807;—other ports and places to the northward of Amsterdam, Dec. 11, 1807.—From Amsterdam to Ushant, Dec. 4, 1807.—From Ushant to Cape Finistere, Dec. 8, 1807.—From Cape Finistere to Gibraltar, inclusive, Dec. 13, 1807.—Madeira, Dec. 13, 1807.—Ports and places within the Straights of Gibraltar, to Sicily and Malta, Jan. 20, 1808.—Ports and places beyond the Dardanelles, Feb. 1, 1808.—The United-States, and British possessions in North America and the West-Indies, Jan. 20, 1808.—Cape of Good Hope, and the East Coast of South America, March 11, 1808.—India, May 1, 1808. China, and the Coast of South America, June 1, 1808.

Every vessel, says the Order, sailing on or after those days, from those places respectively, shall be taken to have received notice of the aforesaid Order of the 11th November. Certain exceptions, however, are admitted; and on sufficient proof being given of the loading of a vessel having commenced before the said periods, and before information of the Order had been actually received at the port of shipment, the said ship, should she be subsequently captured, is to be restored to her rightful owners, otherwise to be considered as lawful prize.

The second Order relates to certain exemptions from the Order of the 11th inst. respecting the trade to be carried on with his Majesty's enemies. By the present instrument, his Majesty, in consideration of the expediency of making such regulations, directs that all vessels belonging to countries not at war with us, shall be permitted to lade in any port of this kingdom, any goods the produce or manufacture of this country, or East-India goods, or prize goods, and to clear out with the same to any colony in the West-Indies or America belonging to the enemy, such place not being actually blockaded, subject to the payment of such duties as may at the time when any such vessels may be cleared out, be due by law on the exportation of any such goods, or in respect of the same being destined to the enemies colonies; and also to clear out with foreign produce and manufacture, licence for that purpose having been previously obtained. And the Order further declares, that any such vessel shall be permitted to lade any goods, not being naval or military stores, the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom (sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and cotton excepted), to any port specified in the clearance not being

blockaded, although the same shall be under the restrictions of the said Order; and also to clear out with the prohibited articles under licence.—The Order further states, that no vessel shall be permitted to clear out from any port in this kingdom to any restricted port with goods laden (after notice of the Order) on board the vessel which shall have imported the same into this kingdom, without having first entered and landed the same in some British port; and that no vessel whatever shall be permitted to clear out from any place in this kingdom with goods the produce or manufacture of any restricted country, laden after notice importing the same, without having so duly entered and landed the same, or any goods whatever, except articles the produce of the soil of some country not restricted, except cotton imported in an unmanufactured state direct from such country in a vessel belonging to the country from which such goods were brought, and in which the same were grown. And further orders, that any vessel, not at war with England, may clear out from Guernsey, Jersey, or the Isle of Man, to any port under the restrictions of the said Order, not blockaded, with such articles only as shall have been legally imported into such islands. No vessel shall clear out of the said islands with articles imported into them, except to some port in this kingdom.

The third Order relates to the trade between Malta and Gibraltar, and the countries under the restrictions of the Orders of the 11th of November. By this it is ordered, that all sorts of flour and meal, and all sorts of grain, tobacco, and any other article in an unmanufactured state, being the growth and produce of any country not being subjected by the said Order to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, except cotton, and naval and military stores, which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta direct from the country where the same were grown and produced, shall, without any licence, be permitted to be cleared out to such port or place not being in a state of actual blockade, without the same being compelled to be landed: but neither the said article of cotton, however imported, nor any article which is not the growth, produce, or manufacture of this kingdom, or which has not been imported in a British ship, or from this kingdom direct (except fish), and which shall have been laden at the port of the original shipment after the period directed in the first Order of this date, shall be permitted to be exported from Gibraltar or Malta, except to some port or place in this kingdom; and all other articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of this kingdom, which shall have been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in a British ship, or from some port or place in this

kingdom, together with the article of fish, however imported, may be exported to any ports or places in the Mediterranean or Portugal, under such license as is directed to be granted by the governor of Gibraltar and Malta, respectively.

The fourth order, after reciting the substance of a former order, of the 11th of November, which declared, that all trade in articles, the produce or manufacture of the colonies or countries mentioned in the order, should be deemed unlawful (with such exceptions as are mentioned), declares, that the said order shall not extend to subject to capture and confiscation, the produce and manufactures of such countries, laden in British ships, not subject to capture had the order not been made.

The fifth order, taking into consideration the circumstances under which Prussia and Lubeck have been compelled to shut their ports against British ships and goods, declares that all ships and goods belonging to Prussia and Lubeck, subsequently to the order of the 19th of November, shall be restored, and permitted to proceed to any neutral port, or to the ports to which they respectively belong. It is further ordered, that the ships and goods belonging to Prussia or Lubeck, shall not, until further orders, be liable to detention, or provided such ships and goods shall be trading to or from any port of this kingdom, or between neutral port and neutral port, or from any port of his Majesty's allies, and proceeding direct to the port specified in their respective clearances.

The sixth order relates to similar exemptions, in favour of Portugal; and farther declares, that the ships of Portugal shall not be considered as entitled, under any treaty between his Majesty and Portugal, to protect any goods taken therein which may be otherwise subject to confiscation.

DECEMBER.

1. A proclamation for continuing the bounties to seamen, and the rewards for discovering them, to the 31st of December, 1808. Also, his Majesty's Congé d'Elire, empowering the dean and chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitane church of York to elect an Archbishop of that see, the same being void by the death of Doctor William Markham, late archbishop thereof; and recommending to the said dean and chapter the right reverend father in God Doctor Edward Venables Vernon, bishop of Carlisle, to be by them elected archbishop of the said see of York.

5. An Order in Council for further prohibiting the exportation of salt-petre, gunpowder, or any sort of arms or ammunition, for six months, commencing from 6th inst.

A letter from Captain Vansittart, of the *Fortunée*, gives an account of the capture by

that ship of the French lugger privateer *Le Magicien*, pierced for 14 guns, but having only 2 on board, with 44 men.

8. A letter from Captain Stanfell, of the *Scorpion*, announces the capture of *Le Glaneur*, of 10 guns and 60 men.

Member returned to serve in the present parliament, for the county of Monaghan—Thomas Charles Stewart Corry, of Fairfield, in the county of Monaghan, Esq. in the room of Richard Dawson, Esq. deceased.

12. An Order of Council, of the 9th instant, that a general embargo be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of the cargoes, &c. so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and directing the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, to detain and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. Also a letter from Captain Honyman, of the *Leda* frigate, giving an account of the capture of *L'Adolphe* French lugger privateer, of 18 guns and 25 men.

15. A letter from Capt. E. Heywood, of his Majesty's ship *Astrea*, announces the capture of the French lugger privateer *Providence*, mounting 14 guns and 52 men.

The honour of knighthood was conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith, of his Majesty's 82d regiment of foot, on the 9th instant.

19. *Extraordinary*.—The declaration of his Britannic Majesty, vindicating the conduct of Great Britain, in answer to the declaration of the Emperor of Russia, (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 279). Also an Order in Council, dated the 18th inst. authorising general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects, of the Emperor of Russia, excepting such as may have obtained licences from the British government.

The regular gazette of this date contains a letter from Capt. Palmer, of the *Alacrity* sloop of war, giving an account of the capture of the *Friedland*, French privateer lugger, of 18 guns and 48 men, on the 14th inst.

Second Extraordinary.—Announces the arrival of Captain Yen, of his Majesty's sloop *Confiance*, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, dated 6th December, stating that the Prince Regent of Portugal, with the whole of the Royal Family, consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant vessels; that the Portuguese fleet was attended by his Majesty's ships *Marlborough*, *London*, *Monarch*, and

Bedford, under the command of Capt. Moore; that one Portuguese line of battle ship was on its way to Plymouth; that one serviceable Portuguese line of battle ship and three hulks had been left in the Tagus; that eight Russian line of battle ships remained in the Tagus, only three of which were in a condition for sea; that rear-admiral Sir S. Smith had resumed the blockade of the port of Lisbon with five sail of the line; and that Lord Strangford, his Majesty's minister to the court of Lisbon, had arrived in the *Confiance*.

22. *Extraordinary*.—The details of Lord Strangford, and of Sir Sidney Smith, respecting the departure of the Portuguese government for the Brazils. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 868, *et seq.*)

The regular gazette of this date contains a letter from Capt. M'Kenzie, of the hired brig *'Ann'*, relating the particulars of the capture of the *Vansigo*, Spanish lugger privateer; and of a subsequent engagement with ten Spanish gun-boats, in which the *Vansigo* was retaken by the enemy. The latter was on the morning of Nov. 24. "At a quarter past ten," says Captain M'Kenzie, "the three headmost closed, and commenced action. At half past ten, seven more closing, the lugger struck, having hailed to inform me she had three men killed. At eleven dismasted one of the enemy's gun-boats, and two more having struck, discontinued the action, but did not think it prudent to attempt to take possession, having on board 42 prisoners, and charged with dispatches, (my complement being only 69, nine of which were on board the lugger). At ten minutes past eleven, got the vessel round by the assistance of the sweeps, and opened my fire on five, who had taken possession of the lugger, and again closing on my starboard quarter, with an intention to board; but finding my guns so well supplied with round and grape, and ready to receive them in case of boarding, at one o'clock p. m. they swept out of gun shot, carrying off my prize. I am happy in having the pleasure to add, that although six of the largest were within pistol-shot for nearly one hour and a half, I have not a man hurt."

Also the following appointments:—Edward Thornton, Esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Sweden; and Charles Oakeley, Esq. to be his Majesty's secretary of legation at that court.—Likewise, Osborne Markham, John Fisher, and Alexander Loraine, Esqrs. to be commissioners for the general superintendence and management of the barrack department.

26. The appointment of Lord Viscount Strangford to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of her Most Faithful Majesty;—now removed to the Brazils.

An Order of Council, of the 19th instant, directing the commanders of ships of war and privateers, that all vessels from Russia, which have already sailed, or which may sail before the 1st of January, shall not be interrupted by our cruisers; and, if taken, that they shall, on proper application, be liberated, permitted to receive their freight, and to proceed to any port of Russia, not blockaded.

An account of the capture of the *Jeune Richard*, French privateer, of 7 guns, and 92 men, by the *Windsor Castle* packet, on the Leeward Island station, on the 1st of October. The *Jeune Richard* twice attempted to board the *Windsor Castle*, but was repulsed with great loss; and, after a most spirited engagement of nearly four hours, she was boarded and taken possession of by the packet: the *Windsor Castle* had 3 killed, and 10 wounded; the privateer had 21 killed, and 3 wounded.

Also accounts of the following captures:—a French privateer, by his Majesty's brig *Superieure*, off Barbadoes, after an action of an hour and a quarter, in the early part of which Captain Buller was unfortunately killed; three French privateers, by his Majesty's ship *Blonde*, Captain Bastard; two French privateers, and the destruction of a third, by the sloop *Port d'Espagne*, on the Trinidad station; a fourth privateer by his Majesty's gun-brig *Attentive*; a French letter of marque, by the cutter *Laura*; and a Spanish lugger privateer, by his Majesty's ship *Sole-bay*.

29. Rev. J. Rowley, M. A. appointed to be one of the Duke of Cumberland's domestic chaplains.

—An Order of Council, of the 18th instant, directing that nothing in the order of the 11th of November last shall extend, or be construed to extend, to permit any vessel to import any articles of the produce or manufacture of the enemy's colonies in the West Indies, direct from such colonies to any port of this kingdom; and that all vessels which may arrive in the ports of this kingdom direct from the colonies aforesaid, shall, nevertheless, be released, upon proof being made that the charter-party or other agreement for the voyage was entered into before notice of this order.

The foregoing Orders in Council having been the subjects of many and prolonged debates in Parliament, as well as of much interest in the Mercantile world, and also the occasion of increased discussion between America and this country, we have endeavoured to compile a fair view of their language and contents within the limits that our work allows. The dates of the Orders, and their explanations, are, Nov. 11, 25, and Dec. 29.

REGISTER OF EVENTS,

CHIEFLY DOMESTIC,

From July 1, 'to December 31,' 1807, both inclusive.

JULY.

7. News arrived, of an armistice having been concluded between France and Russia, on the 22d of June, in consequence of the battle of Friedland, on the 14th.

9. In the court of King's Bench, in a case of *crim. con.* Sir G. B. Brograve v. Capt. Elwyn, a verdict was given of £2000 damages.

In the Sheriff's Court, a jury having been impanelled, to assess damages, in the *crim. con.* case of Campbell v. T. Sheridan, Esq. the defendant having suffered judgment to go by default, a verdict was returned of £1500.

1. First interview between their Majesties and the Duchess of Brunswick.

15. Intelligence received of preliminaries of peace having been signed between France and Russia, at Tilsit, on June 29.

25. Intelligence received, of the city of Luxemburg having suffered greatly, on the 26th of June, in consequence of a powder magazine having been struck by lightning, by which many houses were damaged, 18 persons killed, and 40 wounded.

26. News arrived, of a treaty of peace having been signed, between Russia and France, on the 8th instant.

Accounts received, of an action having been fought between his Majesty's ship Leopard, Captain Humphreys, and the American frigate Chesapeake, off the Capes of Virginia, June 23, in consequence of the latter refusing to be searched for deserters. It appears that the American frigate was known to have entered several deserters from British ships, lying off Norfolk. Representations of this fact were made to the Secretary of the American navy, but without receiving any satisfactory answer. It being understood that the Chesapeake was about to sail for the Mediterranean, Captain Humphries received orders to cruise off the Capes, and examine her for the deserters. Accordingly, when he came up with her, he sent a boat on board, with advice of the information he had of the deserters, and his orders to search for them; the American commander commodore Barron refusing the search, Captain Humphries fired several shots, which the other paying no attention to, he at length fired a broadside into the Chesapeake, which she returned by six or seven scattering guns; and on receiving a second broadside, struck her colours. On examination, several deserters were found, the very men who had been demanded. In this short rencontre the Chesapeake sustained

considerable loss in killed and wounded, and returned into port very much shattered.

In consequence of this affair, Mr. Jefferson, the American President, issued a proclamation, dated July 1; in which he asserts that the seamen who were demanded by the captain of the Leopard, were native citizens of the United States; commands the departure of all British vessels from the waters of America; prohibits their entrance, except in cases of distress, or with dispatches; and directs, that no succour be afforded them from the shore, except in cases of distress. Vide Panorama Vol III. p. 1187.

29. The House of Commons voted an additional sum of £20,000 to Dr. Jenner, for his discovery of Vaccine inoculation. (vide PANORAMA, Vol. II. p. 967, and 1321.)

30. A proclamation issued, by the President of the United States of America, for assembling Congress, October 26.

31. Intelligence received of the ratification of a treaty of peace, between France and Prussia, on the 12th instant.

AUGUST.

6. The new South Lambeth water-works burnt.

11. The Island of Corfu surrendered to the French, by Russia.

16. A body of British troops, under the command of lieut. gen. lord Cathcart, effected a landing at Wisbeck, in the Island of Zealand, preparatory to an attack upon Copenhagen, (vide PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 205).

18. A fire, supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary, broke out in Chatham dock-yard; but was fortunately extinguished without material injury.

20. A fire broke out in Crown-court, Fleet-street, in which the printing-office, formerly occupied by Richardson, the author of *Clarissa*, Sir Charles Grandison, &c. was consumed.

24. Official intelligence received, of the loss of the Ganges, Indiaman, off the Cape of Good Hope, on the 29th of May.

Jenkin Ratford, of his majesty's ship Halifax, one of the mutineers taken out of the American frigate Chesapeake, was tried by a court martial, holden on board of the Belleisle, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and found guilty of mutiny, desertion, and contempt. He was executed, pursuant to his sentence, on the 31st.—Three other deserters, belonging to the Melampus, were subsequently tried, found guilty, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, but were afterwards pardoned.

SEPTEMBER.

2. A proclamation issued by the Prussian government, at Memel, prohibiting all commerce between Prussia and Great Britain.

4. Harvey's powder-mills, at Battle, in Essex, blew up.

9. A decree of the Danish government issued; by which Englishmen throughout the Danish territories are to be detained, and English property, ships, and goods, to be seized. All persons are to transmit an account of the debts due to English subjects; the whole of which is to be paid into the Danish treasury. All legal demands, however, by British subjects, consisting of capitals, annuities, tontines, and interest upon government state paper, are to be duly paid. All correspondence with England is prohibited, and letters coming from or going to England are to be seized and sent to the Danish officers.

15. The court of common council, of the city of London, passed a vote of thanks to brigadiers-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and the hon. W. Lumley, and the several officers and men under their command, for their gallant conduct in the attack and capture of Monte Video, in South America, on the 3d of February last.—And also to Rear-Admiral Stirling, and the several captains, officers and men, under his command, for their co-operation with the land forces on that occasion.

18. The corning-house of the powder-mills, at Faversham blew up, by which six men and three horses were killed.

24. At the close of the Old Bailey sessions, sentence of death was passed upon 9 malefactors; 2 were ordered to be transported for 14 years; 19 for seven years; two to be imprisoned 12 months in the House of Correction at Clerkenwell; 28 for 6 months; 9 to be imprisoned in Newgate, for various periods; 3 to be privately, and 2 publicly whipped; and 40 discharged.

29. John Ansley, Esq. chosen Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

OCTOBER.

8. A proclamation issued, by the governor of Gibraltar, for closing the communication between Spain and that fortress.

A treaty of peace concluded at Fontainebleau, between France and Austria; by which it appears that a considerable part of Austrian Friuli, lying on the western bank of the Isonzo, is added to the kingdom of Italy.

12. William Caton, and Mounsey Tinning, two of the mutineers of the Jason, executed on board of that ship, at Halifax.

15. An accident at Sadler's Wells, occasioned by a false alarm of fire, through which 18 persons lost their lives. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 419.)

19. Accounts received, of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, being signed between France and Denmark.

Lieutenant Berry, of the Hazard sloop of war, hung at the yard-arm of that ship, by sentence of a court martial, for the commission of an unnatural crime.

An edict passed by the Prince Regent of Portugal, declaring that he had been pleased to accede to the cause of the Continent, to unite himself to Buonaparte, and to order the ports of Portugal to be shut against British shipping.

27. The President of the United States of America delivered a message to Congress, in which the alledged aggressions of Great Britain are enlarged upon with much acrimony. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 888.)

80. A proclamation issued by the Spanish government, at Madrid, announcing the discovery of a conspiracy against the king, in which the Prince of Asturias, his majesty's son, was said to be implicated.

NOVEMBER.

2. Louis XVIII. Comte de Lille, landed at Yarmouth, from the Swedish frigate, Freya. On his landing, he was received by Admirals Douglas and Essington, Capt. Curry, of the flag ship, and Mr. Byrnes, of the Alien Office, London. The party assembled at the house of Admiral Douglas's secretary which stood contiguous to the spot. Here the count had his first interview with Monsieur (the Count d'Artois). The count and his suite then proceeded to the house of Admiral Douglas to breakfast, where they were met by Admirals Russell, Sir S. Hood, and several captains. After breakfast he took his leave and set off in his own carriage to Gosfield, the seat of the Marquis of Buckingham. His suite consisted, besides his relatives the Ducs d'Angouleme and de Berri, of the Comte d'Avary, Duc de Gramont, Comte Etienne de Damas, Comte Nantouillet, Chevalier de Rivierre, Monsieur de Peronet, Monsieur Distel, l'Abbe Fleuriu, and l'Abbe Cornur.

5. On the close of the sessions at the Old Bailey, 4 malefactors received sentence of death; 19 were ordered to be transported for 7 years; 17 to be confined in Newgate, and the House of Correction, for different periods, three to be privately, and three publicly whipped.

— The English merchants, &c. received official notice to quit the kingdom of Portugal.

— A royal decree published at Madrid, in which the King of Spain pronounces the forgiveness of his son, the Prince of Asturias, who had confessed his guilt.

6. The children of the Royal Naval Asylum were removed from Paddington Green to Pelham House, Greenwich Park, the edifice appropriated to this national institution.

The James and Rebecca, transport, with troops, from Monte Video, was lost on the rocks, near Mulliers, about five miles from Helstone, and between 30 and 40 of the 9th light dragoons perished, beside several women, and some of the crew.

9. A Russian Fleet entered the Tagus.

13. A decree issued by Buonaparte, at Fontainebleau, against the commerce of England.

— Buonaparte left Paris on a tour to Milan and Venice; his journey, as is supposed, having some great political object in view.

19. A heavy gale of wind, by which much damage was done in many parts of the kingdom, particularly among the shipping. Also an extraordinary fall of snow in the north of England.

— The Rochdale transport, with part of the 97th regiment on board, was lost off Dunleary Point, and 267 persons, including officers, women, and children, perished.

— About the same time, the Prince of Wales packet, from Dublin to Liverpool, was lost off the South Bull, with 120 volunteers (besides officers) for the 18th and 97th regiments.

28. In the court of King's Bench, Colonel Draper was sentenced to pay a fine of £100 to be confined in the prison of the court for three months, and to find sureties for his good behaviour for two years, for writing a libel against Mr. Sullivan. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. II. p. 1416.)

His Majesty's frigate *Boreas*, Captain Scott, lost upon the Hannon's Rocks, near Guernsey. Captain Scott and a great number of the officers and crew were also lost.

29. The Royal Family of Portugal left Lisbon for the Brazils, under the protection of Sir Sidney Smith, to avoid the tyranny of Buonaparte. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 868.)

30. The French army, under General Junot, entered Lisbon.

DECEMBER.

2. News arrived of the Emperor of Russia having published a Declaration, in which he announces his determination to break off all communication with England, and recalls his Ambassador at this Court. The Declaration was dated on the 26th of October. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 877.)

3. An Exposition of the state of Holland, delivered to the Dutch Legislative Assembly, by the Minister for domestic affairs; in which a melancholy picture is given of the miseries of the people, from the destruction of their commerce. (*Vide PANORAMA*, Vol. III. p. 875.)

8. At the close of the Old Bailey Sessions, 7 prisoners received sentence of death, 17 were ordered to be transported for seven years, one for 14 years, and 20 were ordered to be discharged by proclamation.

17. A famous Decree, issued by Buonaparte, at Milan, against the commerce of England. It is termed, "A Rejoinder to his Britannic Majesty's Orders in Council of the 11th of November, 1807." In this pa-

per, Buonaparte tells France, that the restrictive measures adopted by England, respecting neutral trade, has "denationalized" the ships of every European nation; and he therefore determines to "denationalize" them in his turn; that is to say, that every ship, of whatever nation, which shall allow itself to be searched by an English ship, or that shall make a voyage to England, or pay any tax to the English government, is declared to have forfeited the protections of its flag, and to have become a good and lawful prize, as being thenceforth considered as English property.—The British Islands are also declared to be in a state of blockade, both by land and sea; and every ship that may sail from them, of whatever nation, if taken, is declared to be lawful prize.

19. News arrived of the Algerines having declared war against the French and Americans.

22. Lord Elgin, in the Sheriff's Court, obtained a verdict of £10,000 damages, against B. Ferguson, Esq. for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

29. The Anson frigate, of 38 guns, Captain Lydiard, lost in Mount's Bay, near Plymouth; and the Captain, First Lieutenant, and a great part of the crew lost.

A Statement of the number of Prisoners committed to Newgate during 1807, charged with Criminal Offences, in the cities of London and Westminster, and county of Middlesex.

Crimes	Persons
Murder	6
(Females) of their infants, or concealing their births	9
Manlaughter	10
Cutting and maiming persons	3
Shooting at persons	3
Piracy, and felony on the high seas	1
Forgery, and uttering	5
Forgery of Bank notes, uttering, and having them in possession	5
Coining	2
Uttering bad money	13
Arson, and other wilful burning	2
Burglary, and housebreaking	29
Highway, and street robbery	15
Horse stealing	8
Sheep stealing	3
Cattle stealing	4
Rape, and attempting it	4
Unnatural offences	3
Fraud	24
Bigamy	6
Receiving stolen goods	37
Returning from transportation	3
Larcenies, viz.	
Stealing in dwelling houses	112
— in shops	120
— on board vessels	3
Ripping and stealing lead from houses, &c.	15
Robbing waggon, carts, &c.	12
Picking pockets	23
(Females) stealing from men's persons	37
— enticing away children and stealing their apparel	1
Robbing their lodgings	17
Embezzling and stealing property of their employers	14
(Larcenies, and felonious offences, the nature of which not ascertained)	380

Total 1004

An Account of the Number of Effective Volunteers in Great Britain and Ireland, respectively, on the 1st of Jan. 1801 to 1808. Distinguishing Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery; as far as the same can be made out from the Returns received at this Office.

GREAT BRITAIN.

	Field Officers.	Captains	Subalterns	Staff Officers.	Sergeants.	Trumpeters Drummers.	Rank and File.
1st January 1804 :							
Cavalry	149	555	1,200	254	1,511	498	24,781
Infantry	1,073	3,810	8,317	834	12,780	6,059	308,068
Artillery	20	106	262	23	496	186	9,211
	1,242	4,471	9,779	1,111	14,787	6,743	342,060
1st January 1805 :							
Cavalry	163	565	1,187	460	1,624	584	26,846
Infantry	1,285	4,509	8,222	1,121	14,437	7,252	280,924
Artillery	24	124	291	25	551	217	10,403
	1,472	5,198	9,700	1,606	16,612	8,053	318,173
1st January 1806 :							
Cavalry	157	529	1,107	809	1,607	548	26,346
Infantry	1,333	3,953	8,037	1,856	14,372	6,923	272,406
Artillery	24	155	319	51	541	214	10,221
	1,514	4,637	9,463	2,716	16,520	7,685	308,973
1st January 1807 :							
Cavalry	158	501	1,061	781	1,593	531	25,407
Infantry	1,235	3,742	7,390	1,775	13,769	6,720	258,950
Artillery	25	148	295	50	542	216	10,021
	1,418	4,391	8,746	2,606	15,904	7,467	294,378
1st January 1808 :							
Cavalry	161	502	1,033	759	1,591	536	25,023
Infantry	1,178	3,592	7,187	1,734	13,477	6,779	261,821
Artillery	24	131	265	55	513	218	9,825
	1,363	4,225	8,485	2,548	15,581	7,533	296,669

N. B. There are no documents in this Office from which an accurate return can be made out of the effective number of Volunteers in Great Britain, prior to the 1st of December 1803.—In April 1802, the several corps of Volunteer Infantry and Artillery were disbanded, and were not re-established until the middle and latter end of the year 1803.

IRELAND.

	Sergeants.	Trumpeters Drummers.	Mounted.	Infantry.
1st January 1803.....	1,712	458	6,253	28,367
1st January 1804.....	3,114	853	8,644	57,429
1st January 1805.....	3,178	845	7,369	52,712
1st January 1806.....	3,415	908	8,207	57,693
1st January 1807.....	3,200	875	6,463	53,286
1st January 1808.....	3,212	851	7,234	49,612

The Yeomanry Office is not in possession of any returns or documents by which it could be enabled to make out the return from an earlier period than the 24th March 1803.—As the Yeomanry returns in Ireland are made up to the 24th of the month, it is necessary to observe, that these numbers include those corps only who were inspected in the month; and it frequently happens, from various circumstances, that several corps are not inspected. In the city of Dublin several corps have not paraded for some time past, and also many of the supplementary corps.—There are only three corps of Artillery in Ireland: the numbers of which are, 154.

Whitehall, 26th April, 1808.

J. BECKETT.

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